THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

☞ We have been authorized to announce C. L. Banner, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

☞ We have been authorized to announce George V. Fulp, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. M. Hunter, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Forsyth County.

☞ We have been requested to state that a collection will be taken at the close of service, in the Moravian Church, on Sunday, A. M., to aid in printing Tracts and Testaments for the soldiers.

☞ In this paper appears President Davis' Message to the Southern Congress, which assembled in Richmond, on Saturday last. Also highly interesting and exciting war news,—being detailed accounts of the battles at Rich Mountain, Bull's Run, and Manassas, in all of which the South gained decided but dearly bought victories.

☞ A lengthy letter from N. W. Sapp, dated "Richmond, July 14th," has been handed to us for publication; but as "events crowd upon us," and in consideration of our small sheet, we hope we will be excused.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY.—After a short vacation, this school was re-openedon Monday last, under very flattering auspices. The services of Mr. A. I. Butner, who is in every way qualified, and has had considerable experience as a teacher, have been secured; and Mrs. Kremer, who will continue as teacher, is already favorably known to the patrons of this school.

A rare opportunity is now offered for boys to obtain a good education, on reasonable terms; and we hesitate not to recommend the Salem Male Academy to the patronage of the public, as an institution worthy of liberal support.

Students from a distance can obtain board, &c., in families in this place, upon moderate terms.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The Raleigh Register says:

"We learn that the following N. C. troops were engaged in the late great battle:—The 11th Regiment, commanded by Col. Kirkland; the 13th by Col. Hoke; the 6th by Col. Fisher; and the 5th by Col. McRae.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.—The Standard says:—"We regret to learn that there is a good deal of sickness in the camp at Suffolk and also at Garysburg."

Some eleven men of Capt. Reeves' Surry company passed through this place during the week, on their way home to recruit their health.

DEATH OF COL. FISHER.—Col. Charles F. Fisher, late President of the N. C. Railroad, is no more. He fell on the battle field on Sunday last, whilst nobly fighting in support of the rights and liberty of the South.

BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN—THURSDAY.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from one of the Forsyth Grays to his parents in this place, dated "Bull's Run, July 19, 1861," from which we make some extracts:

"Our Regiment arrived here yesterday morning, and went into battle by 12 o'clock; whipped the Yankees badly, killing some four or five hundred. They ran like "troopers," leaving behind their muskets and some clothing. The battle lasted some four hours, including the cannonading. Our loss is 10 or 12. The enemy did not make their appeance next day. I send you a Yankee button, cut from one of their coats. The Virginians and Mississippians bore off the palm. We did not get into much of the fight.

I will write again soon."

PRAYER MEETINGS.—Prayer meetings have been held daily during this week, in the Moravian Church, in this place, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 8 o'clock in the evening,—to be continued till further notice.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.—The Executive Committee of the Rowan Bible Society, have published an address to the "Christiuns and Patriots of North Carolina," urging the formation of a Southern Bible Society, and as a preliminary measure they suggest that a Convention be held in North Carolina to aid in accomplishing this laudable object of printing the Holy Scriptures in Southern establishments, because the usual supply of Bibles from the North is cut off by the war, &c.

They say "Let every county establish a Bible Society to be auxiliary to the Bible Society of North Carolina," &c., &c., and Salisbury is recommended as the place, and the 28d of October next as the time, for the Convention to assemble.

We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that "a meeting of the friends of the Bible cause was held in the Presbyterian Church, in Greensborough, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., when preliminary measures were adopted to re-organize the Guilford Bible Society, and delegates were appointed to the State Convention proposed to be held in Salisbury.

Papers in the State friendly to the cause have been requested to copy the following:

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society, held in Salisbury this the 16th day of July, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The 25th day of July is deemed too early for a full meeting of the State Bible Convention in Salisbury, as called for in the Address of the Executive Committee to the Christian Patriots of North Carolina; and as it is important that ample time be given to notify the County Societies throughout the State, so that every section of the State may be represented; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Bible Convention called to assemble in Salisbury on the 25th inst., be, and is hereby postponed to the 23d of October.

JAMES H. ENNIS,
LUKE BLACKMER,
JOS. W. HARE,
JAS. S. McCUBBINS,
W. L. KEISTER. } Ex. Com

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—On the 16th, the bogus Virginia Senators were sworn in. A resolution to call a General Convention of the States to adjust national difficulties was tabled by a vote of 92 to 5. Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate.

A bill has passed the House calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion. Also a bill authorizing the President to collect the revenue outside the ports of the rebellious States; also authorizing the blockade, also prohibiting all commercial intercourse between the citizens of loyal and disloyal States.

The bill to modify the Tariff (Morrill's) act met with unexpected opposition in the House, on the 8th.

The Confederate Congress.

This body met, in Richmond, Va., on Saturday last. It is an adjourned session. Its members all meet in one House, and its powers and duties are three fold; first, in the capacity of a Convention of the States—secondly, as a Legislative, and thirdly, as an Executive Council.—*Standard.*

Congress was called to order by Hon. Howell Cobb, President of the Congress.

The President's Message was received, read, and 5000 copies, together with accompanying documents ordered to be printed. Adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, after prayer, a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of Congress in relation to the brilliant victory achieved near Manasses, on Sunday.

ELEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch, in a complimentary notice of this Regiment, mentions an accident by which four of them were slightly wounded. The rear train of the two which conveyed them from Richmond on Tuesday night ran into the forward train, by which John C. Royall, D. A. Vestal and John B. Howell were bruised, but were walking about and able to travel the next day. W. D. Harrison had a strained back, but is improving. They are all of Capt. Connelly's company.

Battle at Manassa!!

Terrific Fire on Both Sides!

Heroic Conduct of Generals Beauregard and Johnston!

Beauregard's Horse Shot under Him!

Southern Troops Victorious!

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday night, July 21.

A great Battle has been fought to-day at the Stone Bridge at Bull's Run, near this place. The Southern troops are again victorious.

The slaughter on both sides was great.

Gen. Johnston, who had been summoned from Winchester, to come with all haste, to the assistance of Beauregard, arrived with his entire force in time to take part. In the battle Gen. Beauregard had his horse shot under him while leading Hampton's Legion to position.

Gen. Johnston, during the thickest of the fight, seized the colors of the wavering Regiment and rallied them in person to the charge.

It is impossible, at this moment, to estimate the number of dead and wounded.—It is reported that the commander of the U. S. Forces, Gen. McDowell, was mortally wounded.

On our side, Col. Francis E. Bartow, of Savannah, Geo., who was acting Brigadier General, was mortally wounded.

The battle began at 8 a. m., and lasted until 6 p. m.

The enemy is now in full retreat, hotly pursued by our Cavalry.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 21, 11:30, p. m.

Amid the bustle and excitement here, it is exceedingly difficult to get the correct particulars of the great battle of to-day.—The enemy opened their Batteries of heavy artillery and small field pieces, at McLean's Ford, about 8 o'clock in the morning. The engagement above the Stone Bridge, on Bull's Run, began about 10 o'clock.

The enemy's force, as near as can be ascertained was at least 50,000; our own but 20,000.

Gen. N. Y. Evans, of South Carolina led the brigade first into action.

Among the Southern forces prominently engaged, were Col. Sloan, 4th Regiment, Col. Kershaw, 2d Regiment, and Col. Wade Hampton's Legion—all of South Carolina Volunteers. Only three men were wounded in Col. Kershaw's Regiment. In Col. Sloan's Regiment and Hampton's Legion the loss of life was greater. Adjutant Theodore Barker, and Capt. James Conner, of the Washington Light Infantry, of Hampton's Legion, were slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. B. J. Johnston, of Hamptons' Legion was killed.

Captains Earle and Echols were slightly wounded.

Men never fought more desperately than did ours to day.

We have captured 18 pieces of artillery, also 300 prisoners.

The number killed and wounded cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, until to-morrow. Our loss is estimated at 200 killed and 800 wounded, while the loss of the enemy could not have been less than several thousand.

These figures, however, may be wide of the mark, for the line of Battle was extended, and it was almost dark when the enemy gave way.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, was again in the foremost place, and did most effective work. Their fire fell upon the ranks of the Federalists with murderous effect.

The Oglethorpe Infantry, of Savannah, was cut to pieces.

Col. Bartow's fine Regiment of Georgians, were nearly annihilated.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, of South Carolina, was mortally wounded.

Col. Wade Hampton was slightly wounded.

Gen. Johnston commanded the left wing, and Gen. Beauregard the right wing.

Reports that reach us here state that our force is no less than 75,000 men, all told, and that the enemy had over 100,000.—These statements are probably exagerated; but, it is certain that the leaders on both sides had concentrated their whole available force to take part in the Battle.

Among the Officers known to have been killed, in addition to those I have named above, is Kirby Smith, of Florida.

At one time, during the Battle, Sherman's celebrated U. S. Flying Artillery was on the point of destroying Hampton's Legion, when Col. Garland, of 11th Virginia Regiment, was ordered to charge the Battery at the point of the Bayonet. He immediately led the Virginians to the charge, under a terrible fire, and after a fierce struggle, captured the entire Battery and turned its guns upon the enemy.

The 71st New York Regiment lost half of their men.

All reports agree that the Confederate loss is 1500 killed and wounded.

Col. Charles F. Fisher, of Salisbury, N. C., has fallen.

The Federalists have lost in killed and wounded from 8 to 10,000 men.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

"President Davis has sent an official dispatch this morning to the Secretary of War, announcing the complete and decisive victory on yesterday. The enemy, after a contest of ten hours, broke and fled precipitately in the direction of Leesburg and Centerville, and were pursued by our Cavalry and Light Infantry until night put an end to the pursuit. The enemy left on the field of battle large stores of ammunition and quantities of arms, besides vast piles of their slain. Everywhere, in the direction of their flight, dead bodies, and those of their wounded, were scattered. The neighboring farm houses on the roadside were crowded with their wounded.

"Our force immediately engaged in the fight was 15,000—that of the enemy estimated at 35,000. This was the left wing where the battle raged for the most part.

"The enemy lost in the battle several batteries of field artillery and one regimental stand of colors."

The President's dispatch to Adjutant General Cooper, was read to Congress yesterday morning. It is as follows:

MANASSA, July 21, *(at night,)* 1861.

To GEN. S. COOPER: Night has closed on a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn with those killed for miles, and the farm houses and grounds around were filled with his wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, add one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was warmly fought on our left, several miles from our field works—our force engaged there not exceeding 15,000 that of the enemy estimated at 35,000 thousand.

(Signed,) JEFF. DAVIS.

The enemy having largely the advantage in numbers and artillery, between 3 and 4 o'clock, our brave men begun to waver, and the result actually hung in the balance, when Generals Beauregard and Johnston heroically threw themselves into the thickest of the fight.

Gen. Beauregard commanded during the day, and was in all parts of the field, being several hours under a galling fire.

He escaped many shell and rifled shot, which were evidently thrown directly at him. His escape seems truly miraculous. I myself saw a shell burst not twenty yards from the gallant General.

The panorama of the battle here presented to the view of the spectator was magnificent beyond description. The line of fight extended seven miles.

A gentleman who witnessed the battle says the balls flew incessantly, like hail in a tempestuous day. It was a terrific scene from first to last. Such a battle was never before fought on this continent. When the Federalists gave way they scattered like sheep, and their slaughter was awful.

Sherman's Battery, considered the finest in the Federal service, was unquestionably captured. This was the firm opinion of all with whom we conversed. The number of muskets and equipments generally, secured by the Confederate troops, is very large.

Gen. Patterson, of the Federal Army, is taken prisoner, also, another high officer whose name is understood to be Wilcox.

Major Wheat was badly wounded, and his recovery is barely possible. His Battallion was badly cut up.

The enemy were commanded immediately by Gen. McDowell, who is said to have had 60,000. All of ours at the Stone Bridge were estimated at 35,000.

Gen. Scott is said by several persons to have been but a few miles off.

We have captured thirty pieces of artillery, 30 wagons containing provisions, and 500 prisoners.

The victory was complete, and our Congress yesterday properly acknowledged their gratitude to Almighty God, who has so signally blessed our cause. Resolutions were passed recommending public thanksgivings in all our churches on Sunday next.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday Noon.

Our troops, after gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington. After this information from Centerville last night a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevailing; but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts gloom over the remnants of our army, and excites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours represented as frightful. We were advancing to take the masked batteries gradually, driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston. We were immediately driven back, and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred. A regular stampede took place. It is understood that McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax C. H.

Large numbers of troops in their retreat fell from exhaustion. On the way from Fairfax C. H. the road from Bull's Run was strewn with guns and knapsacks discarded by our troops, to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreating forces, endeavoring to rally the men, but was only partially successful. Only 200 of the Fireman Zouaves are left from the slaughter. The 69th and other N. Y. regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's, and the West Point Batteries were taken by the Confederates and also the eight siege 32 pounder rifle cannon. Col. Wilcox commanded the brigade.

Capt. McCook was killed. Col. Heintzelman was wounded.

Washington is the scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving bringing the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is unrestricted, to satisfy the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, the fortifications are being strongly reinforced with fresh troops. It is supposed that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river. Large rifled cannon are being rapidly sent over.

LATEST NEWS.

11th Regiment Safe.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 23,—Congress, to-day, appointed a Committee composed of one member from each State, to look after the sick and wounded brought to Richmond.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE.

Col. Williams of the 3d, Col. Bacon, of the 7th, with Col. Kirkland's North Carolina and Col. Kelly's Lousiana Regiment, constitute the centre of the general line, and hold Mitchells Ford, in the direct line from Halifax C. H. to Manassas.

These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise till nearly sunset, but being entrenched, they suffered very little.

Just before sundown, and when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge the batteries on the front, which they executed in gallant style, led by Gen. Bonham.

When the charge was made the enemy promptly retired, and the loss of their Regiment was small. They pursued them to Centreville, and took $900,000 worth of Federal property. It is believed that none in the regiment were killed, and but few wounded.

The estimated number of Confederates killed is set down at 500; wounded and mising 1,000 President Davis has returned to the city. He was enthusiastically received, and responded in glowing terms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work, organizing a powerful army. Over 6,000 troops have been accepted during the past six hours. Immense reinforcements being procured daily. Lincoln and Seward were on the Virginia side to compliment the 69th Regiment, and urged them to re-enlist, which they did.—Lincoln gave a complimentary letter to the Regiment. Breckinridge visited the Confederate prisoners, offering his sympathies.

A FIGHT AT CHARLESTON!

The Wilmington Journal reports as a well founded rumor, that a fight occurred off Charleston bar on Friday last, between a French war Steamer and Lincoln's blockading squadron. The Frenchman is reported to have attempted to pass the blockade, she was fired into and returned the fire damaging her assailant. It caused much excitement at Charleston.

It is reported that Gen. Wise had gained a decided victory over the Federalists in the Kanawha valley. The Northern accounts of the battles are shameful misrepresentations.

From the Petersburg Express.

FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

OUR ARMY VICTORIOUS!

MANASSAS, July 18, 1861.—Gen. Beauregard achieved a great victory to-day. At daybreak this morning the enemy appeared in full force at Bull's Run and attempted to cross.

The scene of the battle was three miles Northwest of Manassas Junction. Beauregard commanded in person.

The height of the battle was at four o'clock, this afternoon, and the battle ceased this afternoon. The enemy were repulsed three times with considerable loss, and retreated in great confusion.

William Sanchter, of the Alexandria Riflemen, was killed. One federal officer of high rank was killed and his horse taken. Seven hundred dollars in gold was found on his person.

Capt. Delany, of 11th Virginia Regiment was wounded in the arm.

A shot passed through the kitchen of the house where Beauregard was at dinner. The enemy is supposed to have discovered his whereabouts. They also fired into our hospital, over which a yellow flag was flying.

Our casualties are small. The First and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments were prominently in the fight.

Col. P. T. Moore, of Richmond, was slightly wounded.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, did great execution.

The fight extended along Bull's Run about a mile.

DUNCAN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MANASSAS, July 18.—Evening.—In the 1st Va., Regiment, (Col. Moore's) the following casualties occurred: James K. Lee mortally wounded—not expected to live. Private Riley, Company E, and Private Whitaker, of Company C, also mortally wounded and not expected to live. Private Disconte, Company K; Private Wilkinson, Company G; Private Mallory, Company C, were killed instantly. Thirteen of the Regiment are missing.

Col. Moore's Regiment suffered most, and bore the brunt of the battle. The command after the wounding of Col. Moore, devolved upon Lieut. Col. Fry aided by Major Skinner and Adjutant Mitchell, who say that the enemy's bullets flew like hail. The latter saw eleven of his men wounded at one volley.—The enemy fought well.

Major Harrison of the 17th Va. Regiment was mortally wounded. It is reported that the enemy threw chain shot.

GORDONSVILLE, July 18.—I have seen Col. W. E. Starke, one of Gen. Garnett's Aids.—Gen. Garnett was killed. Gen. McClellan has had his body preserved in ice at Grafton Messrs. Bruce and Garnett have gone for it.

One hundred of Gen. Garnett's command were killed and wounded, and baggage, guns, &c., were lost.

Our troops are retreating in good order on Monterey.

Mr. Starke goes to Richmond to-day.

Col. Heck, of the Virginia Volunteers has surrendered with 400 men. Four Georgia companies also surrendered, of Ramsey's Regiment. (Capts. Crump, Evans, Wilkins and Pinkard)—600 in all.

The Battle of Rich Mountain.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIRGINIANS HOLD THREE THOUSAND IN CHECK AND KILL FOUR HUNDRED—OUR LOSS HEAVY, INCLUDING CAPT'S IRVING, CURRY, ANDERSON, AND OTHERS—COL. PEGRAM TAKEN PRISONER—THE RETREAT OF OUR GALLANT LITTLE BAND.

RICHMOND, July 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the Whig:

It is a sad pleasure to communicate to you a state of affairs in North-Western Virginia that at first sight may appear disastrous, but which, upon closer examination, sheds many a ray of satisfaction and encouragement to our future career—satisfaction that our late ill-success has lost to our State that portion which should never have been defended, and encouragement from the fact that our gallant boys fight with so much success against a thousand odds.

Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pass that runs between Rich and another mountain. The low slope of this latter mountain retreats from the camp, and consequently does not command it; but the more perpendicular slope of Rich Mountain is adjacent to the position, and upon it there is an eminence that is considered the very key to Camp Garnett. On Tuesday last, Col. Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies, (Buckingham Lee Guard, Rockbridge Guard, and Pryor Rifles,) and one gun from the Lynchburg Artillery, to secure the position at all hazards. They gained the height, and about 10 o'clock had built the breastwork to the height of two logs; meanwhile, the enemy, guided by the Union mountaineers, had, by squads and companies reached a point beyond the breastworks and a little more elevated. Immediately they commenced an attack upon our unfinished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced, and fired with minnie rifles incessantly. No execution however was done with these arms. Our loss was at shorter distances, from the deadly fire of our *brother Virginians.* Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the fatal shots from our boys.—At this and shorter distances they were mowed down like wheat before the blade. At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers pressed forward until they discharged their pieces in our very faces; then we thought retreat better than a fool-hardy death, and each one sought safety in flight down the other side of the mountain.

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been 3000. Three thousand advanced to the attack while the rest [illegible] Rich Mountain, crossed the pass, and occupied the side of the other mountain not far from the road—thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to cut off Col. Pegram, if he should attempt a retreat to Beverly. Our whole force in the engagement was about two hundred and fifty. We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas with his 300 Spartans could have done no more. Our loss was, considering all the circumstances, comparatively small, sixty will cover the whole. The Buckingham Lee Guard suffered most severely, having thirty men, together with Capt. Irving and Lieut. Boyd killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rockbridge Guard, and Capt. Anderson of the Lynchburg Artillery, were also among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a merited doom in death.

The battle began at half past 1 and ended at three. At sunset report says that Col. P. led six companies out from this camp up Rich Mountain to retake his position, but mistaking his way he missed his mark, and told his men to save themselves as best they could, he would return and bring out the regiment. In this latter attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy and came up with our regiment on its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

Now for the movements of our (44th) regiment. That morning (the 11th) we resumed our march at Beverly from Staunton to Laurel Hill, and had advanced five miles, when Col. Scott received a dispatch from Col. Pegram urgently begging for assistance. Col. S. faced about, marched back to Beverly and took a road almost at right angles for Rich Mountain. Within 3 miles of Rich Mountain he heard the firing and advanced at quick time to the scene of action. Arriving there at 3 o'clock when the firing had almost ceased, he halted in the mountain path. And upon his six hundred unconcious men, the reserve of the enemy were looking down from each mountain. They must have mistaken us for friends or our destruction would have been certain. Col. S. was not aware of the proximity of the enemy until he sent forward a scout, (Lipford, of Fluvanna,) to reconnoitre. This scout being shot he immediately ordered a retreat. Sending on the baggage train he returned to Beverly. Here he halted an hour and resumed his march towards Cheat Mountain. After two nights and a day's march we reached Greenbrier River, at which place, Saturday morning, I left the camp on special detail for Richmond.

During the retreat, a sad accident happened, by the turning over of a loaded wagon. Lieut. R. H. M'Connel, of the Richmond Zouaves, and Lieut. Robt. T. Brightwell, of the Randolph Guards, and Private Pleasants, of the Zouaves, were killed, and some others were crippled.

Truly,

LE ZOUAVE.

General Magruder.—This gallant officer is about 54 years of age. He is a native of Virginia, though his father was from Maryland. He graduated at West Point in 1830. He was in 9 battles in Mexico, including Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chepultepec. He was never present at a defeat; has been twice wounded slightly, once by a musket ball in the hand, and once knocked senseless from his horse by a grape shot. Once his horse was shot dead while he held the bridle before mounting.

MESSAGE
OF
President Jeff. Davis.

DELIVERED TO CONGRESS, IN RICHMOND, VA., JULY 20th, 1861.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

GENTLEMEN:—My message addressed to you at the commencement of the session contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess and to matters connected with public events.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free, equal, and sovereign States. Our ever loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consummated action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing by proclamation, in conformity with the law, that these States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia, also by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her Convention, and united her fortunes with ours.

The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee at the election to be held early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the seat of Government.

Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movement of the enemy required prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capitol. The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks has fully sufficed to strip the veil from behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been previously concealed—their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of their President, and the action of their Congress during the present month, confess the intention of subjugating these States by a war whose folly is equalled only by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to obtain the proposed result; whilst its dire calamities are not to be avoided by us, will fall with double severity on themselves. Commencing, in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the secession of the seven States which first organized the Government; persisting, in April, in the idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus*, and continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was, not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not the defence of its own liberties, but the subversion of those of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created and the art with which they were devised, and the perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the subject of boast and self-laudation in an Executive message.

Fortunately for the truth of history, wherever the President of the United States details with minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, in violation of an armistice of which he confesses to have been informed, but only by rumors too vague and uncertain to fix attention, the hostile expedition despatched to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his inaugural address the assurance that there could be no conflict unless these States were aggressive, and we were the aggressors; he proceeds to declare that his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of this promise, so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it, and in defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort. He is, indeed, fully justified in saying that the case is so free from the power of ingenious sophistry that the world will not be able to misunderstand it, under the cover of this unfounded pretence that the Confederate States are the assailants. That high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable, abandons all further disguise and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work, at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million men. This enormous preparation in men and money for the conduct of the war on a scale more gigantic than any which the New World ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized men that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation; that they are at last compelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the ancient Union has been dissolved; they recognize the separate existence of these Confederate States, by interdiction, embargo, and the blockade of all commerce between them and the United States, not only by sea, but by land—not only in ships, but in cars—not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States.

Finally, they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization. In this war, rapine is the rule, and private residences, in peaceful and rural retreats, are bombarded and burnt; grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or ornament remaining in private dwellings after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of the brutal soldiery. In 1781, Great Britain when invading her revolted Colonies, took possession of every district of country near Fortress Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States, and the houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that the victims are their fellow-citizens. Mankind will shudder to hear the tales of outrages committed on defenceless females by the soldiers of the United States, now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and madness of intoxication; but who shall depict the horror with which they regard the cool and deliberate malignity with which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, said, by themselves, to be upheld by a minority only of our people, make especial war on the sick, including women and children, and, by carefully devised measures, prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure. The sacred claims of humanity, respected during the fury of actual battle, by a careful diversion of attack from the hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged, save by universal reprobation of mankind, in all cases where the actual perpetrators of the wrongs escape capture. They admit of no retaliation; the humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of waging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of an enemy; but there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States, which do admit of repression by retaliation. I have been grieved at the necessity of enforcing this impression. The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah, sailing under our commission, were, as I was credibly advised, treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made application for an exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemies' squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New York when the application was made. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for an exchange to the constitutional Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. In making the proposal, I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarieties on prisoners of war by such severity and retaliation on prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice.

This communication was received and read by the officer in command of the United States Army, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication, to the effect that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly hope that this promised reply, which has not yet been received, will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated, in this unhappy contest, with that regard to humanity which has been so conspicuous in modern warfare.—As a measure of precaution, however, and until the promised reply is received, I still retain in close custody the men and officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to enlarge on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by the enemy. I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander-in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it, marked Document—.

There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed Border Slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or to authorize hostilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of these States regard us as brethren; that if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us; that they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us—are facts, of which daily occurring events fully warrant the assertion.

The present United States Government refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from an attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them by the Union and the Constitution, no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union. This view of the Constitutional relations leads us to consider another assertion of the message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and of delegating that power to military commanders at his discretion, and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is left for the additional statement of opinion in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Government that thus tramples on all the principles of Constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

The operation in the field will be greatly extended, by reason of the policy which was heretofore entertained, but it is now avowed and acted on, by the United States. The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy, as is evinced by the fact that, with the exception of 3 fortified islands, whose defence is efficiently aided by a preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil.

These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our force will become necessary. The recommendation for the raising of and efficient equipment for this additional force will be contained in a communication from the Secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of abundant crops with which we are cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, and the yield proved to be the most abundant known in our history. Many believe that the supply will be adequate to two years' consumption of our population, Cotton, sugar and tobacco, forming the surplus production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interchanges, present the most cheering promise, and a kind Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil in all portions of our Confederacy. It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this information, because of the need of large and increased expenditures in the supply of our army.

Elevated and purified by the sacred cause which they maintain, our fellow-citizens of every condition of life, exhibit the most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the immense wealth which a fertile soil and genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy of agriculturists, could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenue which, with eager zeal, they have contributed at the call of their country. In the single article of cotton, the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of our armies has been provided otherwise than by the subscriptions to the produce loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report submitted to you, will give you the amplest details in connection with that branch of the public service. But it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of those liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws, they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy. Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country—the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the threatened invasion in whatever proportions it may assume—the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unfaltering purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government—the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they display in their Government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely if ever seen. To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them. To resist an attack on their rights and liberties is with them an instinct.

Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last until the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders, till their political rights, their altars and their houses are freed from invasion. Then and then only will they rest from this struggle, and enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their strong hearts and sturdy arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN UNWISE MOVEMENT.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, in accordance with a requisition from the War Department, calling out into immediate service *the entire militia* of all the counties North of James river and East of the Blue Ridge, embracing fifty-three counties. This call is very earnestly objected to by the Richmond Examiner, which affirms that out of a hundred thousand volunteers who have offered their services to the Governor, not more than fifty or sixty thousand have been received into service, the remainder having been rejected for want of arms. Under these circumstances, with plenty of gallant men already volunteered, the policy and propriety of an indiscriminate call upon the militia may well be questioned. The volunteers are of those who are ready and willing to meet the enemy. The militia are the many who cannot be spared, for some reason or other, to leave their business, their farms it may be; and who, if in the field, could not as a body be so effective as the volunteers, especially under officers chosen or appointed without the least reference to fitness for the present emergency. It seems to us far better to exhaust the volunteer spirit, and next the draft, if need be, before calling out the militia en masse.

In commenting on the call, the Examiner says, that in case the militia be not ordered to meet the enemy they may "be employed in digging ditches and throwing up fortifications, a work fit only for negroes and which slaves would perform much better. Thus the best material of the country, the yeomen and the planters, are to be driven into the army, unequipped for the service of soldiers, to do the menial slave work of the camps."

There is force in this objection, but it might be far more appropriately urged in favor of the volunteers from other States who have been digging and ditching at Yorktown, without help from either Virginia slaves, or Virginia volunteers or citizens. It was necessary that the work should be done, and the North Carolina volunteers, many of whom never shovaled a spade full of earth before, did it, mainly, in the presence of thousands of others, Virginians among them, who stood by without rendering assistance, though the work was for the protection of all, and especially for the protection of the capital of Virginia. The immense earth works, as described to us by one who visited them last week, are a monument to the patriotism, and perseverence under manifold discouragements, of our North Carolina boys; but above all, do we estimate the spirit which goes forward in the discharge of *duty*, however unpleasant or unappreciated. *This* is characteristic of North Carolinians, and we hope ever will be. And this spirit, under the guidance of their noble leader, Col Hill, has made an impregnable barrier, at Yorktown, against a descent upon Richmond by the Yankees at Old Point.

P. S. Gov. Letcher has issued another Proclamation exempting large classes of the militia called out, thus relieving the call of its worst features.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Standard.

LEAD MINES.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 27th instant I notice you seem to call for a more definite description of the locality of the lead mines of Virginia. In my communication to the Fayetteville Observer I was remiss in that particular, supposing that thousands in the State would know its location. In my statement of the distance from the North Carolina line I was slightly mistaken. Instead of from ten to fifteen miles, it is just twenty-seven miles from the line of North Carolina, located in the county of *Wythe*, twenty-one miles east of Wytheville, on the east bank of New River, very near the Carrol line. The mine was formerly owned by David Pierce, who accumulated a large estate by working them in the "old way." It is now worked by a wealthy company, of which his descendants form a part. Graham and Raper are the names of two of the other parties. They have now extensive and improved machinery, and can supply a sufficiency of lead for the use of the whole of the Confederate States, for ordinary purposes. The bars are stamped or moulded, *Wythe Lead Mines, Va.* Much of this lead has been brought to North Carolina from the Northern cities, by merchants of this and other States, without even a thought or inquiry as to where it was produced. They have also an extensive shot tower. Yours, respectfully,

J. COWLES.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

The Confederate Loan.

An Act to raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within twelve months after the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the Confederate States, a sum not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law for the support of the government and for the defences of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, by the consent of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds in such sums as are hereinafter mentioned for the amount to be borrowed as aforesaid; to be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury; and the said certificates of stock or bonds, shall be made payable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of September next; and the interest thereon shall be paid semi annually, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, at the Treasury, and such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. And to the bonds which shall be issued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semi-annual interest which may accrue, which coupons may be signed by officers to be appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

SEC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day of September next, the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three months previous public notice, at the seat of government of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

SEC. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and for such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or delivered under such regulations as he may establish. But none of them shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars; and he shall report to Congress at its next session, a statement in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound, on all cotton in the state exported from the Confederate States; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section: Provided, however, That the interest coupons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton: Provided, also, that when the debt and interests thereon, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty shall cease and determine.

Approved, 28th February, 1861.

Original Secessionists and Eleventh-Hour Men.

We copy below, from the Standard, a short extract from a speech of Robert P. Dick, Esq., member of the State Convention from Guilford. The truth of Mr. Dick's pictures, will be generally if not universally admitted:

"Mr. President, frequent allusion has been made in this discussion to the spirit of party which still prevails in our midst. I know it is here! The history of this Convention will fully show the truth of the assertion. We have not yet risen to the magnitude of the events which surround us. Our patriotism needs yet to be elevated by common dangers and sufferings, and purified as it were by fire. There is one question about which there is no difference of party—one feeling in which we are all united; a deep uncompromising and deadly hate to our enemies of the North. This feeling has not existed long in the hearts of a large majority of our people. Not long ago many of them had sincere feelings of brotherhood for our pretended friends, and they desired to preserve the Union. These men are now called in derision "eleventh-hour men." They are the "home guard" stationed round the citadel. Some with high salaries and titled names are winning glory in the circle of inerry and admiring friends. Some are eager to catch the numerous leakings that drip from the fast wasting treasury, while others are content to pick up even the crumbs that fall from the tables of power. Take the "eleventh-hour men" from our army in the field and our borders will be left defenceless. Leave only "eleventh hour men" in the "home guard," and there will not be officers enough to command a single brigade."

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 8, 1861.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Gardner v. Klutts, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Noce v. Vannoy, in equity, from Wilkes, inquiry directed. In Hunter v. Anthony, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Harden v. N. C. R. R. Co, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Armfield v. Clement, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. In Sain v. Dulin, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. In Gibbs v. Williams, from Davie, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Roughton v. Brown, from Yadkin, reversing the order of the Superior Court. In White v. Butcher, in equity from Surry, directing an account.

By MANLY, J.—In Luther v. Skeen, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hedrick v. Wagoner, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In Cowles v. Carter, from Yadkin, judgment reversed and venire de novo In Edwards v. Jones, in equity from Wilkes, order affirmed. In Lynch v. Bitting in equity from Yadkin, account ordered. In Dowell v. Jacks, from Wilkes, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Capture of Col. Richard Thomas.

On Sunday, from information received of the whereabouts of several parties charged with having participated in the riot of the 19th of April. Lieut. Carmichael, of Col. Kenly's police, with another, left on a tug boat for Fairhaven, and succeeded in the arrest of Cornelius Green and another. Col Richard Thomas of St. Mary's, who is alleged to have been engaged in the capture of the St. Nicholas and the three schooners laden with coal, ice and coffee, got on board the steamer Washington at Millstone landing on the Patuxent river, for the purpose of coming to this city. When the boat reached Fairhaven the officers got on board with their prisoners, and among the passengers already on board were the crew of the St. Nicholas and those of the captured schooners. At this point the friends of Col. Thomas remonstrated against his coming to Baltimore, though they were ignorant of the presence of officers on board, but he persisted in his determination, and against all treaty that could be used he declared that he would come up. Shortly after the boat left, the pilot of the schooner which was laden with coffee informed the officers of the presence of Colonel Thomas, and they at once arrested him. They then drew their pistols and took their position on the quarter deck to prevent the possibility of escape by the small boats. Col. Thomas at once determined to leave the boat if possible, but no opportunity was afforded him. Capt. Weems was then ordered to stop at fort McHenry, and on reaching that point all the prisoners and witnesses an aggregate of about twenty men, were landed but Col. Thomas was not to be found, and the order was given to push off, after the boat had been thoroughly searched in every part; just as the boat left the wharf, however, he was found in a bureau in the ladie's cabin, where some of the lady passengers had concealed him, and he too was landed at the Fort. Col. T., as soon as he was arrested, handed his comission to Dr. Edward Johnston, who was on board, and he too was arrested but at once discharged upon explanation. Col. Forbes and a man named James Tongue were arrested but there was nothing upon which to hold them and Tongue showed that he had just received an appointment as light-house keeper from the administration. Col. Thomas is a son of the late Hon. Richard Thomas, for many years President of the Senate of Maryland, and a nephew of ex-Governor James Thomas.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—A corps of prisoners of war, numbering nearly 40 men, under strong guard, passed through this city yesterday morning en route to Raleigh, N. C., for safe keeping. These fellows all belonged to Gen. Butler's command, and are among the recent captures on the Peninsula. They are sent to Raleigh, because there are already so many prisoners in Richmond that room cannot be found for them. As regards their appearance, it behooves us to say nothing. They seem to be of all nations—Dutch, Irish, Yankee, &c., and are evidently content with their position. A large crowd, drawn thither by curiosity and desire to behold the elephant, collected at the Southern depot to get a glimpse of him before the train moved off.

Petersburg Express.

[These prisoners have been carried through Raleigh to the Company's Shops for safe keeping.]

ANOTHER GOD-SEND.—A gentleman just from the N. C. Coast, says that on Tuesday night, a Northern barque bound from Rio Janeiro to some Northern port, came ashore just under our guns at Hatteras Inlet, loaded with 6,500 bags of Coffee, and has been taken possession of by our people.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We observe by the papers, that Marshal Wesley Jones will sell at public sale at Newbern, on the 29th inst., 251 hhds. of molasses, 15 tierces, do., 25 barrels, do., 106 hhds. of sugar, and 45 tierces of sugar, being the articles captured from the enemy, by our troops and State Navy.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—At the call of the Sup. of Common Schools of North Carolina, a large number of teachers, representing a majority of the colleges and prominent schools of the State, met at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the preparation of and publication of a supply of text books for the schools of the South, and other matters relating to our educational interests.

Want of room compels us to omit notice of proceedings this week.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The undersigned is appointed an Agent for the reception of subscriptions, of such portions of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate States.

These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:

1st. It offers the best investment in public securities either North or South.

2d. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax.

3d. It will prove to Europe and the World, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our ability to do so, &c., &c.

The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive other subscriptions and to give further information if necessary.

H. K. BURGWYN,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tracts for the Soldiers.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N.

"A Voice from Heaven," 4 p
"Private Devotion," "
"Don't put it off," "
"The Act of Faith," "
"All-sufficiency of Christ," "
"The Sentinel," "
"Self-Dedication to God," "
"Motives to Early Piety," "
"Come to Jesus." (formerly 64 pages,) 32, and in 8 four page tracts.

Approved by all the Pastors of this

A large edition of the above should be before the type is distributed, as it will to re-set them. The number and variety increased as the funds are given.

$100 pays for 150,000 pages; $20 pays 000, and $1 pays for 1,500 pages.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, will acknowledge by letter, and report to the Pastors of this City. More than 50,0 ges of new tracts have been sent to the in Virginia.

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Tract A
Raleigh, June, 1861.

CLAIMS FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITT

THE Central Committee for Forsyth desire all persons holding claims agai county for articles furnished the Commi for boarding or hauling Volunteers, &c., ent them to the Committee, which will m ry Monday morning, at the office of the T er, to audit the bills and accounts.

According to the rules laid down by the of Claims at Raleigh, it is required that bill must be minutely specified. Every ite state distinctly what it is for: If for tent many yards, price for goods and price for m The same with clothing.—what price per what for trimming, and what for making. for Board must state time, date and nam parties boarded. Bills for Equipments, Provisions and Transportation, each to be parate bills.

But three District Committees have made reports as to what is required per m in the r Districts. The remainder are req to report at once. The Treasurer is instruc pay no more allowance to families, as many been sent with orders, but alone to the Trea of the District Committee, who is to draw m ly the amount required for his District.

COUNTY BONDS for one hundred lars each, running from one to five years, ing 6 per cent. interest, with interest coupons tached, payable every 1st of July, and receiv also as County Taxes, can still be had on ap cation to the Treasurer of the Central Committ

E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. PRIES,
E. BELO,
L. BELO,
H. A. HOLDER.
} Central Committee

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1861.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford vs Alfred Pettiford, } Attachment levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

WANTED
FOR INFANTRY SERVICE
100 YOUNG ACTIVE MEN
OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment.—Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places.

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER.—Chaffin's Hotel.
Lieut. H. C. BANNER.—C. L. Banner's, Esq.
" RALPH GORRELL.—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Miss Nancy Fishel,	Wm. E. Spach,
David S. Hodgin,	Miss T. L. Spach,
March & Hampton,	George W. Taylor,
Phebe R. Hedgecock,	Miss E. Western,
Messrs. Lamb & Co.,	D. E. White,
Miss Mattie E. Smith,	James Zigler,
Mrs. Cloey Steward.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office, viz:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fas.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks kept on hand, printed to order.